

**Michigan Central and Great Western
(Canada) Railway.**

Chicago,
6.00 A. M., New York and Boston Express, every day,
except Sundays.
6.46 A. M., Cincinnati and Louisville Express, every day,
except Sunday.
7.00 P. M., New York and Boston Express, every day.
7.00 P. M., Cincinnati and Louisville Express, every day,
except Saturday.

Through tickets for sale at the principal railroad of
the West, from Chicago, St. Louis, Cincinnati, New
York and Boston streets, opposite the Terminal Hotel, Chi-
cago, and at the depot, 100 Lake Street.

H. J. BRADY, R. S. HODG.
Gen. Pass. Ag't N. O. & E. R. Sup'r.
April 1st

1861 - - - - - 1861

MERCHANTS' DESPATCH
FAST FREIGHT LINE!
American Express Co., - Proprietors.
FROM NEW YORK AND BOSTON
TO THE WEST AND SOUTH-WEST.

POLWHADE goods at a more expeditious rate than
any line running west except the regular Express
Company's. Through freight rates to all points
New York and Boston will be given.

Through receipts will be given at 175 Murray-st, New
York or 60 Wall-street, Boston.

Black-pick packages

"MERCHANTS' DESPATCH"
and deliver at depot, corner of Hudson and Thomas
streets, New York, and Western N. Y. Station, Mass.
General office in Old Field Building at Lake Shore R.R.,
N. Y. Buffalo.

J. W. COLE, Agent, T. S. MARSH, Esq't,
At the office of the Am. Ex. Co., Jewellville, Wis.
Apr 25-1861

JULY, 1861. JULY, 1861.

CHANGE OF TIME.
VIA GRAND HAYEN ROUTE.

**U. S. Mail, Passenger and Freight Line,
Lowest Rates and Quickest Time
BY THE
Detroit and Milwaukee Railroad,
(in connection with the)**

"DETROIT" AND "MILWAUKEE."
ON and after Monday, July 22, 1961, and until further notice, either of the steamships "Detroit" and "Milwaukee" of this line, will have the dock, foot of Milwaukee street, Milwaukee, daily, (except Sundays) at 4 o'clock P. M. for Grand Island.

Bridge, Toronto, Montreal, Buffalo, Rochester, New York, Boston, Ac., Ac., and Cleveland Line of steamers at Detroit, making quicker time and lower rate than by any other Route.

Mark all Freight "via D. & M. R.," and save time and money.

Offices—Milwaukee, 220 East Water street, South

Tunks Periodical Depot, Foot of East Water street, next
 door to Miles & Atkinson's warehouse, G. Knapp, re-
 ceiver, J. K. Whitman, Gen. Western Agent. Thomas
 Forbes, City Agent.
 FREIGHT OFFICE—Dock, foot of Milwaukee street. W.
 M. Graham, Agent. W. H. MULL, Gen. Sup't.
 D & M. R. Office, July 22, 1891.

Great Western Railway Company's
EXPRESS FREIGHT LINE,
 Via Great Western, New York Central and Connecting
 Roads, to and from the
East and West.
 CONTROLLER and General Agent for the District of Columbia

General Freight and Ticket office, corner of Lake and Dearborn streets, Chicago.
Mark Packages "Via Suspension Bridge."
Merchants visiting the east are requested to call at the Company's Freight and Ticket offices for bills of Lading, Tickets, &c.
E. B. Beach agent, 377 Broadway, New York City.

general agent, Buffalo; A. McMillan, agent, Burlington
 bridge; W. J. Tyler, agent, Detroit.
 A. WALLINGFORD, Chicagoan and
 Western Agt., cor. Lake and Dearborn sts., Chicago.
 March 14th, 1861. inst14dtf

PEOPLE'S DRUG STORE

West Milwaukee Street,
JANESVILLE, . . . WISCONSIN

MEDICINES
 CHEMICALS
 PERFUMERY &
 TOILET ARTICLES

PATENT
PAIN

G. R. Curtis
DRUGGIST AND APOTHECARY

Best Quality,
and always sells at the
LOWEST PRICES
Physicians are requested to examine quality and

Painting Materials,
a full assortment,
Dye Stuffs, Machine Oil and Kerosene Oil
best quality and low prices.

BURNING FLUID, ALCOHOL AND CAMPHENE,
Kerosene and Fluid Lamps and Wicks.

BRUSHES AND COMBS
TOILET ARTICLES & FIXINGS

PORTFOLIOS, POCKET KNIVES, NICK
TOILET & COMMON SOAPS, &c.,
all for sale

MARYDAWST
 PEOPLE'S DRUG STORE.
FURS! FURS!
 NOW IS THE TIME TO BUY

ALL KINDS OF FURS
AND
BEA LIE'S

LADIES' FURS,
A splendid Stock—Closing Out at
Greatly Reduced Prices for Cash.

Foreign Emigration and Exchange
BUSINESS.
MURRAY & BROS., are now prepared to sell slight ex-
change on British and Continental Exchange

We are also agents for the Black Star Line of Packets, sailing from Liverpool every week, for which we have passage certificates on the most favorable terms.

Persons wishing to remit money to their friends in England, Ireland and Scotland, Germany or France, or who wish to pay their bills in this country, but lack

on given at any time. We hold ourselves individually
liable for any business that we may transact.
J. J. Lawler
MELBY & BRO.

NEW MUSIC! NEW MUSIC!!
THE Enchanted Schottisch.

General Fremont's March.
Skating Polka.
Tiger Polka.
The Lamer Polka.
Our Captain's Last War Jr.
Stand Up for Uncle Sam My Boys.
The John Brown Song.

The Vacant Chair,
Nellie Lost and Found,
Oh, Are Ye Sleeping Megalo,
The Bonnet and Feather and Claymore, Scotch,
My Soul Thy Sacred Image Keeps,
Bermuda's Fairy Isle,
The Ensign of Glory,

The Daily Gazette
PUBLISHED EVERY EVENING EXCEPT SUNDAY,
BY HOLT, BOWEN & WILCOX,
IN LAPPIN'S BLOCK, MAIN STREET.

TERMS:
\$10 DOLLARS A YEAR, PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.
SINGLE COPIES, 5 CENTS.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.
Three lines of matter, or its equivalent in space,
constitute a square.

Business Directory.
L. DAY & CO.,
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in Hardware, Lumber,
Boat and Ship Supplies, in Williams' 5 story
Block, East Milwaukee Street, Janesville, Wis.

THE FARMERS' TESTIMONIAL
AND
THE PEOPLE'S CERTIFICATE.

Messrs. Hemming & Thomas

W. E. Hemming & Thomas, of Rock County, do
certify that we have purchased Bots of their
own manufacture from

WE WILL
NOW SELL A GOOD
HAT OR CAP
CHEAPER
IN THE WEST.

Just Received,
the largest stock ever brought to
this market,
consisting in part of
SILK, FUR, FELT, WOOL, STRAW, PANAMA
AND LEGHORN

DAILY GAZETTE.

Mr. Yancey in New Orleans.

The report that Mr. Yancey, the rebel
commissioner to Europe, had been captured
while endeavoring to run the blockade
of the southern ports, is effectively con-
firmed by the following report of a speech
made at New Orleans, of which the
Huntsville (Alabama) Advocate gives the
following synopsis:

JOB PRINTING!

Recent Large Additions

TO OUR
JOB PRINTING DEPARTMENT

Best Jobbing Offices

STEAM POWER AND FAST PRESSSES!

PROMPTNESS

IN STYLE AND NEATNESS

THE PERSONAL ATTENTION

Work and our Facilities for Executing It.

ENTIRELY SATISFIED

THE PRICES

SINGER & CO.'S

STANDARD MACHINES,

1862

Chicago and North-Western Railway

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

Trains leave Janesville:

Passenger Train, for Chicago, 8:20 A. M.

Freight Train, 11:30 A. M.

Passenger Train, for Oshkosh, 1:10 P. M.

Freight Train, 3:10 P. M.

Trains arrive Janesville from:

Chicago, 6:50 A. M.

Oshkosh, 9:30 A. M.

Chicago, 1:10 P. M.

Oshkosh, 3:10 P. M.

Michigan Central and Great Western
(Canada), Railway.

Trains leave the Great Central Depot, foot Lake at

6:50 A. M. New York and Boston Express, every day

except Sunday.

9:45 A. M. Cincinnati and Louisville Express, every day

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7:00 P. M. New York and Boston Express, every day

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7:30 P. M. Cincinnati and Louisville Express, every day

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Through tickets for sale at the principal railroad

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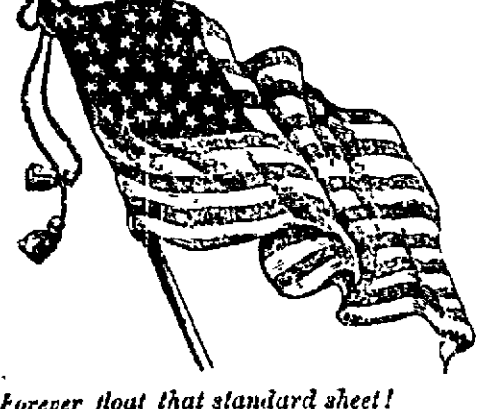
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Forever float that standard sheet!
Where breathes the foe but falls before us!
With Freedom's soil beneath our feet,
And Freedom's banner streaming o'er us!

Republican City Nominations.

FOR MAYOR,
SANFORD A. HUDSON.
FOR TREASURER,
S. FORD, JR.
FOR CLERK,
FELIX BARRERE.
FOR POLICE JUSTICE,
H. N. COMSTOCK.
FOR JUSTICE OF THE PEACE,
JOHN NICHOLS.
FOR SCHOOL COMMISSIONER,
WM. A. LAWRENCE.

Republican Ward Nominations.

First Ward.
Aldermen—D. H. McChesney (2 years), W. Robinson (1 year),
Constable—J. W. Plato.
Second Ward.
Aldermen—A. C. Bates,
School Commissioner—Dr. E. F. Spaulding,
Constable—Jacob Robbins.
Third Ward.
Aldermen—A. C. Hennings,
Constable—Philip Baker.
Fourth Ward.
Aldermen—H. E. Patterson,
School Commissioner—H. N. Comstock,
Constable—W. W. Spencer.

Mr. Doolittle's Speech.

We have received from Senator Doolittle a copy of his speech as printed in the Washington Globe. It advocates gradual emancipation and colonization. We do not find in the speech any assertion that Mr. D. will not vote for the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia, unless the negroes are colonized; but we understand him to mean that he will give such a measure his support, whether the slaves are colonized or not; he prefers, however, that they should be colonized, and recommends that course both in the district and in the state.

We do not think it necessary that that question should be discussed at this time. The colonization of all the blacks now in the United States and their increase in some foreign territory, we believe to be an utter impossibility. It is useless to speculate about it, or make speeches on the subject; we shall not therefore publish the senator's speech, nor at present enter into any argument on the topic which it suggests.

The Legislative Recess.

The following are the resolutions in relation to a recess of the legislature:

Resolved by the Senate, the Assembly concurring. That the two houses will adjourn on Monday, the 7th day of April next, at 9 o'clock, and take a recess until Tuesday the 3d day of June next, at 12 o'clock, M., and that no member or officer of either house (except such members of joint committees as may be specially authorized to continue their labors during the recess,) shall receive or be entitled to any pay for or during such recess, or to any mileage by reason of such recess.

Resolved, further, That all subordinate officers of the senate and assembly employed by the presiding officers, chief clerks and sergeants-at-arms, of the two houses, except one assistant sergeant-at-arms and one assistant clerk to each house, be discharged from further attendance upon the legislature from and after the 7th day of April next.

Resolved, further, That no business be received in either house after the 5th day of April next.

Resolved, further, That the legislature shall finally adjourn on the 17th day of June next.

The vote in the senate on the adoption of these resolutions was as follows:

AYES—Senators Cate, Cole, Flint, Hicks, Hudd, Humphrey, Joiner, Kelsey, Keogh, Mitchell, Pratt, Quentin, Spooner, P. O. Thorpe, and Wiley—15.

NOES—Senators Bartlett, Bean, Browne, Clarke, Foot, Hazleton, Hay, Hopkins, Kingston, Montgomery, Rich, H. S. Thorpe, Wilkinson, and Young—14.

The political classification of the vote in both houses is:

IN THE SENATE.
AYES—12 republicans, 3 democrats.
NOES—12 republicans, 2 democrats.

IN THE HOUSE.
AYES—5 republicans, 35 democrats, 4 union.
NOES—25 republicans, 7 democrats, 3 union.

It will be seen that a large majority of the democratic members voted for the recess. This is in pursuance of the general policy of that party of making the present legislature as odious as possible, and throwing the responsibility upon the republicans for party uses hereafter. The people should remember this fact, and when the legislature is arraigned for its misconduct and shortcomings, let the blame rest where it belongs.

We believe that if the resolutions should be reconsidered, and the business of the session closed up as soon as possible, it would be received with universal satisfaction.

LEGISLATIVE.—In the Senate, Saturday, a communication from the Quartermaster General in relation to a report of a select committee on the camp property belonging to the state was returned to the writer as disrespectful to the Senate.

In the Assembly, nothing of special interest was transacted.

The weather hereabouts is in perfect keeping with the administration of military affairs—tardy, uncertain. Although we fall three weeks ahead in the advance of spring of localities two hundred miles north of us, yet we are full two weeks later than last year. We have now and then a warm day, but the moment the wind gets north or east, it turns damp and chilly, and the sky becomes overcast with a kind of haze that looks like December. We shall never get "settled weather"—we never did—till the snow and ice gets out of the northern country. As the snow at the north can never disappear till you have warm weather, and as you can never have warm weather till the snow and ice disappears, and it is done snowing, we are in rather a tight place, and have got to make up our minds to endure it patiently and wait till the weather department gets ready to move! The Command-in-Chief of that department, according to unmistakable indications, issued orders some time ago for a forward movement. But the General-in-Chief, who has command of the working apparatus, seems persistently bent upon a long-winded policy. So we may hardly expect anything like a "warm spell of weather" after all, till about the first of April! Well, we have suffered considerably first and last, along the line of the Potomac from northern influences, and shall evince our loyalty to the "powers that be," and our assent to the "inevitable decree of circumstances" by a patient and graceful submission.

Notwithstanding the seeming tardiness of the season, we are expecting, when warm weather comes, even though "April" should be found "lingering in the lap of May" to see things springing up and maturing with remarkable rapidity! producing such a crop as will make us all hoarse with shouting the glorious "harvest home;" and thoroughly convincing the most skeptical, everywhere, that "strategy" is not a mere technical phrase, confined to military departments alone.

Yours, truly,
A. G.

From the Seventh Illinois Cavalry.

CAMP ON THE MISSISSIPPI,
18 Miles Below New Madrid, March 24, '62.

We are the advance scouts of Gen. Pope's division, which is and has been our main business, and probably I shall not have time to finish this letter ere I shall have to mount my faithful steed and away through the wood and swamps with which Missouri abounds. Jeff. Thompson says he had rather meet double the number of any other regiment than the 7th. He lay in ambush a short time since with 300 men, and let 160 of us pass unmolested. We have engaged his force a number of times, taking plunder and prisoners by the wholesale. We have a small siege gun here that the boys hauled down from New Madrid; it was hastily planted behind a small breast work, and rifle pits dug to accommodate about 100 men. In the morning five gunboats made their appearance, and when sufficiently near our gun opened fire on them. They all pitched in, and a general fight ensued, but were unable to silence our gun, they steamed up to the shore, and seeing nothing but the gunners, they commenced rushing on land to take it by storm; but fatal undertaking! Our riflemen leveled their pieces with deadly aim, and every man that landed, attempted to land, or showed himself, fell the victim of his folly; and with a few parting compliments from our little gun they retired in very good order, of course. Our gun was then moved the next night 24 miles down the river, and when the boats came up again the next morning, to reconnoiter, they found all at once that they were getting too high up the creek.

Number Ten still holds out, and the old commodore seems still willing to fool the bill; that is judging from reports not seen to be read, but heard to be appreciated. Although we are but five miles from No. 10, all the news that we get I presume you receive as soon, or sooner, perhaps. Last Friday a party of 20 of us went down about 18 miles below, where we saw a number of boats laying up; they have not showed themselves up here lately. There is a camp opposite from us, but the river is two miles wide here. Neither side have pieces of sufficient range to reach across, so to do any damage, but still we do occasionally indulge in a little game of ball, (innocent, of course,) it varies a little from our northern game, the great knack being in not catching the ball, for if you catch it you are almost certain to be put out.

Our life here is one of continued adventure. We are almost constantly in our saddles, and seldom going in larger parties than 26, feeding our horses whenever opportunity may offer, (corn is plenty here,) and nibbling our soldier's preserves, (hard crackers,) with such other edibles as we may chance to have; lay down upon the ground, take a comfortable nap, up and away again. Although we never sleep without first placing a sentinel, our horses are the best sentinels, always giving alarm on the approach of danger.

E. N. TURNER.

ABOLITION IN THE DISTRICT.—The bill proposed by Senator Wright, of Indiana, for the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia provides for the payment to legal owners of the value of their slaves. The president, secretary of war, and the secretary of state are to constitute a board for the purpose of carrying out the provisions of the bill. The slaves freed by its provisions are to be educated and apprenticed to some trade until they are twenty years of age, when they are to be allowed to go wherever they choose. All persons connected with the government are to be allowed the privilege of bringing slaves into the District for temporary use. Another section submits the question of emancipation to a vote of the citizens of the District.

The ship Ocean Monarch foundered at sea on the 9th inst. She sailed from New York for Liverpool on the 5th, with wheat, flour, &c.

Last Night's Report.

Boston, March 29.

The number of Gloucester fishing vessels, lost off George's Banks in the gale of February 4th, was 15, and the number lost February 1st was 4. By the loss of these 19 vessels 138 men were drowned, leaving 70 widows and 147 children to be provided for. Contributions are solicited for them.

WASHINGTON, March 29.

A military department, to be called the "Middle Department," and to consist of the states of New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, and the eastern shores of Maryland and Virginia, and the counties of Cecil, Harford, Baltimore and Anne Arundel, has been created. Major General Dix, of the United States volunteers, is assigned to the command. Headquarters at Baltimore.

WINCHESTER, March 29.

Secretary Seward, with a party of friends, arrived here last night, at 9 o'clock, and was escorted from the cars to Gen. Shields' headquarters, by the 11th Pennsylvania regiment, the 66th Ohio and a troop of cavalry. This morning the party, including Gen. Shields, Gen. Strong and Gen. Clark, of Gen. Banks' staff, visited the battle ground. Mr. Seward and his friends leave at 11 o'clock to-day. All quiet.

WASHINGTON, March 29.

The Times correspondent, writing from Warrenton Junction, says: For two days past the rebels have been crowded steadily forward to the Rappahannock. Four of the New York 66th, Col. Pinckney, were captured night before last, while on picket duty. Shots were exchanged constantly with the rebels during yesterday. Two brigades of the rebels being closely pursued retreated across the Rappahannock, towards Gordonsville, and blew up the railroad bridge. The rebels are now south of the Rappahannock river.

WASHINGTON, March 29.

Special to Commercial.—The commission appointed by the war department to adjust the claims of contractors have made many important reductions in the final settlement of some bids, and saved the treasury millions of dollars.

The committee on the bankrupt law held a long session last evening, and agreed to report Mr. Conkling's bill with some amendments.

Special Despatch to the Chicago Evening Journal.

St. Louis, March 29.

From the mail agent on the Pacific railroad intelligence has been received of a spirited skirmish which took place on Wednesday last at the town of Warrensburg, between Quantrell's guerrilla followers and a detachment of Colonel Phillips' Missouri regiment, under command of Major Foster. On the day named Quantrell unexpectedly appeared in the town with 200 men, and made a furious attack on the Union troops, who were only sixty in number. The latter made a gallant defense, and having the protection of a thick plank fence around their position, they succeeded, after an obstinate conflict, in repulsing the guerrillas, and driving them beyond the limits of the town. In the action Major Emory Foster, in command, and Captain Foster, his brother, were wounded. One private was killed; one mortally wounded, since dead, and nine non-commissioned officers and privates wounded. The rebels sustained a loss of nine men killed and 17 wounded, and 20 of them lost their horses, which fell into the hands of Foster's men. Quantrell returned to Warrensburg on the day following, and began a new attack about 11 o'clock, the result of which is not yet known.

As my informant came through Georgetown, Lieut. Colonel Crittenden, of Phillips' regiment, was preparing to go with a detachment of the regiment to Foster's assistance. Crittenden stated that scouting parties from the regiment had succeeded in discovering and capturing about two hundred kegs of powder belonging to rebels in Pettis county.

The following was sent from headquarters this evening:

From E. J. Stanton, Secretary of War, Washington: Official information has been received that Lieut. A. H. Christian, of the Missouri militia, on the 19th inst. captured 125 kegs of powder, buried on the farm of Mrs. Sarah B. Brinkner, near Warrensburg, and that on the 22d Lieut. J. M. Jewitt, with twenty men, had a skirmish with rebels near the same place, killing four of them. Our loss was one killed and one badly wounded.

H. W. HALLECK, Major General.

There is nothing new from down the river.

A. S.

To-Day's Report.

(Reported Exclusively for the Daily Gazette.)

MORNING DESPATCHES.

New York, March 31.

No news in special this morning. The Times has the following: Capt. Cox, assistant secretary of the navy, has returned today from a visit to Fort Monroe. His report everything quiet there. The population has increased lately at the fort of persons drawn thither by a desire to witness the approaching duel between the Merrimack and Monitor. Capt. Fox entertains doubts whether the Merrimack will again venture a fight in Hampton Roads.

Instead of three miller per pound on printing paper, as proposed in the original tax bill, the house agreed on a three per cent ad valorem tax.

FORT MONROE, March 29.

On Friday evening the rebels threw a ball from one of the rifled guns at Sewall's Point, which came within about 300 yards of the shipping in the upper roadstead. The Lincoln gun has been mounted, and this morning was tested in order to test the carriage. Only ten shots were fired; the second shot was a splendid ricochet shot, the immense ball weighing 437 pounds, after making three plunges, and renewed the flight, finally sunk away off near Sewall's Point. If the Merrimack could stand ten of these "Lincoln pills" as they are called here, she is proof against all appliances of modern gunnery.

There were some signs of activity towards Norfolk this morning. A steam tug came down to Sewall's Point, and the smoke from a large vessel could be seen off and above Craney Island. A propeller, apparently a gunboat, also came down the James river, within about three miles of Newport News, and after reconnoitering, apparently, returned up the river. The present high wind and low water, however, forbids all expectation of the approach of the Merrimack until the storm is over.

BALTIMORE, March 30.

The rebels burnt the bridge on the railroad between Newbern and Beaufort, but it was in progress of repair, and the road would soon be in operation between the two places. So far as our informants knew, all of whom came from Newbern, and had not been at Beaufort, there was no destruction of property at the latter place, and a large majority of the citizens remained quiet in their homes, on the approach of the federal forces. Perfect order reigned at Newbern, and a number of citizens had returned to the place. Gen. Foster was military governor of the city. The rebels were believed to be in strong force towards Kingston, 36 miles on the road to Goldsboro, and their scouts frequently appeared in the vicinity of Newbern. The expedition to Washington was successful. It consisted of about 1,000 men, with an escort of gunboats. Two companies of the Massachusetts 22d landed and took the place. The stars and stripes were nailed to a tree before the court house, and left there. The citizens received the invaders without any apparent excitement or apprehension, some few expressing Union sentiments, whilst the majority had nothing to say either way. After holding the place one day, and gaining all the information they could the expedition returned to Newbern.

WASHINGTON, March 30.

The quartermaster's department will pay for no arms or supplies purchased by any one not an officer of the department, duly authorized to make such purchase, in accordance with the regulations of the army. The above is by order of the secretary of war.

A passenger who arrived here from Winchester, says there is no danger that Gen. Shields' arm will have to be amputated, and that he is in the best possible spirits; also that the rebels under Jackson were, yesterday, still in flight beyond Strasburg.

From India we learn that Prince Kimrod, of the house of Mysore, grandson of Prince Gholam Mahomed, and third in descent from the famous Tippoo Sultan, has been found guilty of an attempted fraud on the bank of Bengal, in trying to pass off a ten-rupee note which he had defaced as a note for 1,000 rupees, and has been sentenced to seven years' imprisonment, with labor, in Allipore jail.

AFTERNOON DESPATCHES.

MILWAUKEE, March 31.

Flour unchanged. No sales of moment. Wheat firm at 77c50; buyers offering 77c75. Limited sales.

WINCHESTER, March 30.

The following wounded died yesterday and today, and were buried: Michael Martin 67th Ohio, Geo. Gardiner 14th Indiana, Jacob Wolf 67th Ohio, unknown 29th Ohio, Wm. Whitney 13th Indiana, and John Jackson 27th Ohio. Died of fever: A. L. Brown 8th Ohio, and one unknown; another unknown, on his clothes were the initials "A. W." Wallace Colburn 7th Ohio—his body has been delivered to friends. Previous to the foregoing our loss stood as follows: killed and died of wounds, 103; wounded, 441; missing, 24. Only a few of the reports of the detailed regiments have been yet received, owing to the distance and scattered position of the regiments. Three or four days will elapse before the full list of names will be received. The wounded are now contained in two hospitals, and are under the immediate charge of Dr. H. Bryant, medical director of the division of Gen. Shields. About 230 sick and wounded prisoners have been sent to Frederick. Sixty wounded rebel soldiers have been taken from the hospital and placed in the houses of their friends, on their parole to report on their recovery to the nearest commanding officer. Our wounded are reported as generally doing well. They number less than 300.

The statement in the newspapers that Major Perkins, on the staff of Major General Banks, was instrumental in planning the battle is contradicted, although his presence and advice were of great service to Col. Kimball, who commands the field under Gen. Shields. Medical Director King, of the medical corps, and Surgeon Jackson of the 29th Pennsylvania, who were present as volunteers, rendered efficient aid in clearing the field of wounded. Gustave Arnheim, of the Zouaves d'Afrique, acted as aid to Col. Baum, chief of Gen. Shields' artillery, and was severely wounded in the leg.

St. Louis, March 31.

Dispatches received at headquarters say that on the night of the 26th, between 500 and 800 rebels attacked four companies of state militia, at Hannanville, Polk county, and after a sharp fight they were defeated with a loss of fifteen killed and a large number wounded. The federals had several killed and none killed.

Nothing important from the Tennessee river. It is not expected that active operations will commence until the arrival of Buell's army, unless our forces are attacked by Beauregard.

Information has been received at headquarters that a detachment of the 1st Iowa cavalry, under Capt. Thompson, overtook a guerrilla band under Col. Parker, on the night of the 28th, about twenty miles west of Warrensburg; fifteen rebels were killed and twenty-five taken prisoners. Among the latter is Col. Parker and Capt. Walton. Our loss was two killed and several wounded.

PORT MONROE, March 30.

The weather here is unpleasant, rainy. The King Philip arrived from Washington, this p.m., with Vice President Hamlin on board, the senate committee on naval affairs, and several other senators, representatives and invited guests. The party will return to-morrow. There is nothing new.

The Markets.

New York, March 31.

Flour receipts 10,340 barrels; market shade firmer; sales 8,000 barrels, 5.20c3.25 upper western; 5.50c6.50 common to medium extra western. Wheat receipts 4,730 bushels; market rather more steady. Little doing.

(Special dispatch to Chicago Tribune.)

WASHINGTON, March 29.

Mr. Wilson, of Mass., stated in debate, to-day, that one hundred and thirty-one (131) had been confirmed as brigadiers, out of one hundred and seventy-five (175) nominated. Mr. Fessenden said the fault was with congressmen recommending candidates. Mr. Grimes urged his resolution that no more ought to be appointed, except in recognition of services in the field.

Mr. Fessenden remarked, in the further course of debate, that we had more men in the field than were used. Many were left in the states; many were left here, making a fine appearance in "service," awaiting an opportunity to fight.

Mr. Wilson said that although it has been promised that recruiting should stop, yet it didn't. He believed we had one hundred and fifty thousand more men than we needed. Mr. Lollamer, in the course of some remarks, said the President did not now nominate brigadiers. He only sent in a name or so, with a sort of a recommendation to the senate.

Over a hundred contrabands from Harper's Ferry district, have passed through Baltimore under escort, on their way to some unknown point in the north. The contrabands here are in charge of Reuben Bacon, who won't allow negro-catchers to visit his establishment on Capitol Hill. Only fifty are now there, so great is the demand from the President for their services. Many also are taken into the employ of the quartermaster at Alexandria, at monthly wages of from fifteen to twenty-five dollars. Frederick P. Stanton is here. It is said that he intends again to contest Lane's seat in the senate.

The Winchester rebel prisoners are to be sent to Fort Delaware.

The report of Gen. Wool's commission on contrabands, at Fortress Monroe, says the superintendent of contrabands, by name Smith, has been in the habit of stealing their rations and selling them to sutlers at the profit of the sutlers; and dividing the profits with the sutlers; also that the sutler is the same one located there by special authority of Secretary Cameron.

The flag of the 14th Indiana got twenty-eight bullet holes through it in the Winchester battle. Two color bearers were killed.

Senator Wright introduced a bill, to-day, for the abolition of slavery in the district, being the one introduced by Mr. Lincoln when a member of congress.

The secretary of war, in a communication to the house, says that there exists a great necessity for remedying and reorganizing the medical department of the army. Mr. Oranger of Michigan, from the committee on lake fortifications, reported a bill appropriating \$75,000 to Fort Brady, \$50,000 for Fort Mackinac, \$160,000 each for Fort Gratiot, Wayne, Niagara, Ontario, and for the defense of Buffalo, Lake Ontario and the St. Lawrence, and \$50,000 for the defense of Lake Erie.

Correspondence Cincinnati Commercial.

SPRINGFIELD, Mo., March 21.

Through great tribulation and almost bottomless mud, I have made this point on my way to the army of Missouri. Our forces have fallen back to Keittsville, and have selected a strong defensive position. Price has been largely reinforced since the battle at Pea Ridge, and the best informed military men here think his force is fully 40,000. Four hundred men, from north of the Missouri river, passed within six miles of this place to reinforce Price, only three days before the battle of Pea Ridge.

Why is it that the Union forces are left to contend against a force at least three, if not four to one, is to me a mystery. A large train of ammunition left here last night for the column, urgent dispatches having been sent by Gen. Curtis for it. Three pieces of artillery, which had been partially disabled in the Pea Ridge fight, and had been sent here to be repaired, were ordered back immediately, and were sent, although they had not been in Springfield an hour. These, and other evidences all point to another and more desperate conflict as near at hand.

One of the pieces of artillery sent here for repair, had a ball from the gun of the enemy strike it directly in the muzzle. The ball penetrated some six inches. Our gun was a rifled one, and of a smaller calibre than the ball unceremoniously thrust into it. This might be called a contre shot, and equal to Davy Crockett's best.

One of our boys was in the heart of the fight wounded in both feet by a cannon ball. Our forces having fallen back his Irish wit was brought into play. Seeing a big sech coming by, he presented his musket, made the fellow surrender, shouldered him, and in this position he rode into our lines, when he delivered Mr. Butternut over as a prisoner.

Since the fight, our boys have most unlimited confidence in their power to whip any number of butternuts that Price & Co. may bring.

AN AMUSING SPECTACLE IN PARLIAMENT.

When the vote was taken in the British parliament on Gregory's motion calling for the papers between the two governments in relation to the blockade, which was negatived without a division, which was present two remarkable American persons on the floor. The one was Thurlow Weed, looking as serene as if "all the back counties were heard from," and the election had gone right; and the other was Senator Mason, the rebel commissioner, looking as black as a thunder-cloud, from which all the electricity had been drawn.

There was a "high old time" in London when the news of Donelson reached that village.

A STRONG CASE OF USURY.—The Taunton (Mass.) Gazette, relates a remarkable strong case of usury, the parties to which have both resided in the north, though the usurer recently died worth \$100,000. It appears that about forty years ago a party of young people were out gathering whortleberries, and the ladies were much annoyed by insects. One of the young men loaned a shilling cotton handkerchief to a rosy lass, to tie around her neck. She forgot to return it, and upon arriving home took it off and never thought of it again. Not so the man. He became a miser. He never forgot the cotton handkerchief, and shortly before his death called at her house, reminded her of the loan, and stated that with interest his claim had reached eighty-seven cents. The lady informed her husband and the debt was paid.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE AT MARENGO.—The large brick edifice, Marengo, known as the College Institute, was burned to the ground on Wednesday last. The building was erected some six years ago, at a cost of about \$20,000. The property was owned by Rev. I. P. Lahugh, who occupied it as a boarding school, and, being uninsured, the loss falls very heavily on him.—Woodstock Sentinel.

THE FIRST GOVERNMENT REMITTANCE FROM THE REBEL STATES.—It is worthy of note, in connection with the news from Florida, that the assistant treasurer received this morning his first remittance from any of the Gulf States since their secession. Gen. Phillips, the post master at Tallahassee, Florida, has forwarded \$77, this being due the government from receipts in his department.—World.

ALL SORTS OF PARAGRAPHS.

On Tuesday last the treasury department passed upon and allowed a draft for the disbursement of the Quartermaster's department, amounting to thirty-five millions of dollars.

The post office department continues its preparations for restoring, at the earliest possible period, the mail service at points decisively gained by our troops.

CANNON CAPTURED.—Our army has, so far, captured over 400 cannon from the rebels—two-thirds of the number since Jan. 1st. We have lost less than 40 during the same period.

"Red Dog."—At South Danvers there is said to be a dog "Fido" that can count paper money like a bank teller, and when he comes to an uncurrent bill he lays it on one side and barks at it.—Missouri Republican.

David H. Bains, the oldest printer in New York, died last Sunday morning at Morrisania, aged 80 years.

MCINTOSH NOT DEAD, PERHAPS.—The Cincinnati Enquirer says that relatives in that city, of the confederate General McIntosh, who was reported killed at Pea Ridge, have received direct information from Fort Smith that he was not killed, but severely wounded in the side.

Andrew Ewing and John Bell, of Tenn., made speeches in Huntsville, Alabama, on the 5th inst. The speeches are reported in the Memphis Avalanche. Both gentlemen came out strongly for resistance until every seaman should be driven from the soil of Tennessee.

PRESERVING MAPLE SUGAR.—It is said that maple molasses, well made and put in cans from the kettle, and homocritically sealed, as you would can and seal fruits, will keep as when first boiled from the sap.

THE ARMY OF THE UNITED STATES.—The revised edition of the U. S. Army Register for 1862, just issued, states the regular army at 39,273, and the volunteer army at 595,525. The regulars may be increased,

under existing laws, to 44,893, and the volunteers indefinitely.

SOME SNOW.—A gentleman writes from Montpelier, Vt., under date of the 20th inst., that snow in that vicinity was, at the date of writing, six feet deep, and that during the winter ten feet and eight inches of snow had fallen, by actual measurement.

MARRIED.

In Johnston, on the 27th of March, by Rev. J. Watts, at the residence of the bride's father, R. Dickinson, Esq., IRVING H. SPOONER and Miss EUNICE J. DICKINSON, all of Johnston.

DIED.

In the town of Rock, March 26th, after a long and painful illness, AMENZO K. Kellist son of J. W. and Charlotte Y. Cutting, in the 16th year of his age.

Yather and mother, children dear,
Now wipe away the falling tears,
Look heaven-ward and catch the strains
Of music from the celestial plains
And from the pang of bitter grief
Your souls shall find a sweet relief
While listening to the joyous song
That floats from the angels throng:

"Pilgrim, from the world below,
Seeking sorrow's rest above,
Nought of sorrow shalt thou know
In this realm of light and love!
Holy joys await thee here,
And the fount of knowledge clear,—
Love's pure river flows for thee,
Ever rich and full and free!"

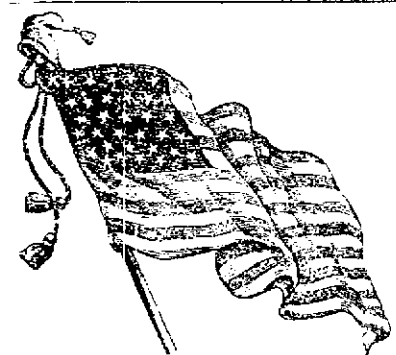
When the toll of life are o'er,
Loved ones from the earth shall come
To this bright immortal shore,
Seeking thee the spirit's home.
Thou shalt greet them in God's time
In this fair and blissful clime,
Where, as on the ages roll,
Jays shall overshadow each soul!"

Now may the music of the skies
To soothe your aching hearts suffice:
And ever, when by angels throng,
Know this—"OUR GOD COMFORTS ALL THAT MOURN!"

(-O-)

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

RESOLUTION.—The firm of H. Manning & Thomas has this day been dissolved by mutual consent. All notes and accounts due said firm will be paid by H. Manning, by whom the business



Forever flow that standard sheet!
Where breathes the foe but falls before us?
With Freedom's soil beneath our feet,
And Freedom's banner streaming o'er us!

Republican City Nominations.

FOR MAYOR,
SANFORD A. HUDSON.
FOR TREASURER,
S. FOORD, JR.
FOR CLERK,
FELIX BARRERE.
FOR POLICE JUSTICE,
H. N. COMSTOCK.
FOR JUSTICE OF THE PEACE,
JOHN NICHOLS.
FOR SCHOOL COMMISSIONER,
WM. A. LAWRENCE.

Republican Ward Nominations.

First Ward.
Allderman—**D. H. McChesney** (2 years), **W. Robinson** (1 year).
Constable—**J. W. Plato.**

Second Ward.
Allderman—**A. C. Bates.**
School Commissioner—**Dr. E. F. Spaulding.**
Constable—**Jacob Robbins.**

Third Ward.
Allderman—**A. C. Hessig.**
Constable—**Philip Baker.**

Fourth Ward.
Allderman—**H. E. Pattison.**
School Commissioner—**H. N. Comstock.**
Constable—**S. W. Spencer.**

Mr. Doolittle's Speech.

We have received from Senator Doolittle a copy of his speech as printed in the Washington Globe. It advocates gradual emancipation and colonization. We do not find in the speech any assertion that Mr. D. will not vote for the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia, unless the negroes are colonized; but we understand him to mean that he will give such a measure his support, whether the slaves are colonized or not; he prefers, however, that they should be colonized, and recommends that course both in the district and in the state.

We do not think it necessary that this question should be discussed at this time. The colonization of all the blacks now in the United States and their increase in some foreign territory, we believe to be an utter impossibility. It is useless to speculate about it, or make speeches on the subject; we shall not therefore publish the senator's speech, nor at present enter into any argument on the topic which it suggests.

The Legislative Recess.

The following are the resolutions in relation to a recess of the legislature:

Resolved by the Senate, the Assembly concurring. That the two houses will adjourn on Monday, the 7th day of April next, at 9 o'clock, and take a recess until Tuesday the 3d day of June next, at 12 o'clock, M., and that no member or officer of either house (except such members of joint committees as may be specially authorized to continue their labors during the recess,) shall receive or be entitled to any pay for or during such recess, or to any mileage by reason of such recess.

Resolved, further. That all subordinate officers of the senate and assembly employed by the presiding officers, chief clerks and sergeants-at-arms of the two houses, except one assistant sergeant-at-arms and one assistant clerk to each house, be discharged from further attendance upon the legislature from and after the 7th day of April next.

Resolved, further. That no business be received in either house after the 5th day of April next.

Resolved, further. That the legislature shall finally adjourn on the 17th day of June next.

The vote in the senate on the adoption of these resolutions was as follows:

Ayes—Senators Cate, Cole, Flint, Hicks, Hudd, Humphrey, Joiner, Kelsey, Keogh, Mitchell, Pratt, Quinten, Spooner, F. O. Thorp, and Wiley—15.
Noes—Senators Bartlett, Bean, Browne, Clarke, Fox, Hazelton, Hay, Hopkins, Kingston, Montgomery, Rich, H. S. Thorp, Wilkinson, and Young—14.

The political classification of the vote in both houses is:

IN THE SENATE.
Ayes—7 republicans, 8 democrats.
NOES—12 republicans, 2 democrats.

IN THE HOUSE.
Ayes—5 republicans, 35 democrats, 4 Union.
NOES—25 republicans, 7 democrats, 3 Union.

It will be seen that a large majority of the democratic members voted for the recess. This is in pursuance of the general policy of that party of making the present legislature as odious as possible, and throwing the responsibility upon the republicans for party uses hereafter. The people should remember this fact, and when the legislature is arraigned for its misconduct and shortcomings, let the blame rest where it belongs.

We believe that if the resolutions should be reconsidered, and the business of the session closed up as soon as possible, it would be received with universal satisfaction.

LEGISLATIVE.—In the Senate, Saturday, a communication from the Quartermaster General in relation to a report of a select committee on the camp property belonging to the state was returned to the writer as disrespectful to the Senate.

In the Assembly, nothing of special interest was transacted.

The weather hereabouts is in perfect keeping with the administration of military affairs—tardy, uncertain. Although we are full three weeks ahead in the advance of spring of localities two hundred miles north of us, yet we are full two weeks later than last year. We have now and then a warm day, but the moment the wind gets north or east, it turns damp and chilly, and the sky becomes overcast with a kind of haze that looks like December. We shall never get "settled weather"—we never did—till the snow and ice gets out of the northern current. As the snow at the north can never disappear till you have warm weather, and as you can never have warm weather till the snow and ice disappear, and it is done snowing, we are in rather a tight place, and have got to make up our minds to endure it patiently and wait till the weather department gets ready to move! The Commander-in-Chief of that department, according to unmistakable indications, issued orders some time ago for a forward movement. But the General-in-chief, who has command of the working apparatus, seems persistently bent upon a long-winded policy. So we may hardly expect anything like a "warm spell of weather" after all, till about the first of April! Well, we have suffered considerably first and last, along the line of the Potomac from northern influences, and shall evince our loyalty to the "powers that be," and our assent to the "inevitable degree of circumstances" by a patient and graceful submission.

Notwithstanding the seeming tardiness of the season, we are expecting, when warm weather comes, even though "April" should be found "lingering in the lap of May" to see things spring up and mature with remarkable rapidity! producing such a crop as will make us all hoarse with shouting the glorious "harvest home," and thoroughly convincing the most skeptical, everywhere, that "strategy" is not a mere technical phrase, confined to military departments alone.

Yours, truly,

A. G.

From the Seventh Illinois Cavalry.

CAMP ON THE MISSISSIPPI.

18 Miles Below New Madrid, March 24, '62.

We are the advance scouts of Gen. Pope's division, which is and has been our main business, and probably I shall not have time to finish this letter ere I shall have to mount my faithful steed and away through the wood and swamps with which Missouri abounds. Jeff. Thompson says he had rather meet double the number of any other regiment than the 7th. He lay in ambush a short time since with 300 men, and let 150 of us pass unmolested. We have engaged his force a number of times, taking plunder and prisoners by the wholesale. We have a small siege gun here that the boys hauled down from New Madrid; it was hastily planted behind a small breast work, and rifle pits dug to accommodate about 100 men. In the morning five gunboats made their appearance, and when sufficiently near our gun opened fire on them. They all pitched in, and a general fight ensued, but were unable to silence our gun, they steamed up to the shore, and seeing nothing but the gunners, they commenced rushing on land to take it by storm; but fatal undertaking! Our riflemen leveled their pieces with deadly aim, and every man that landed, attempted to land, or showed himself, fell the victim of his folly; and with a few parting compliments from our little gun they retired in very good order, of course. Our gun was then moved the next night 23 miles down the river, and when the boats came up again the next morning, to reconnoiter, they found all at once that they were getting too high up the creek.

Number Ten still holds out, and the old commodore seems still willing to feel the bill; that is judging from reports not seen to be read, but heard to be appreciated. Although we are but five miles from No. 10, all the news that we get I presume you receive as soon, or sooner, perhaps. Last Friday a party of 20 of us went down about 18 miles below, where we saw a number of boats laying up; they have not showed themselves up here lately. There is a camp opposite from us, but the river is two miles wide here. Neither side has piece of sufficient range to reach across, to do any damage, but still we do occasionally indulge in a little game of ball, (innocent, of course,) it varies a little from our northern game, the great knick being in not catching the ball, for if you catch it you are almost certain to be put out.

Our life here is one of continued adventure. We are almost constantly in our saddles, and seldom going in larger parties than 20, feeding our horses whenever opportunity may offer, (corn is plenty here,) and nibbling our soldier's preserves, (hard crackers,) with such other edibles as we may chance to have; lay down upon the ground, take a comfortable nap, up and away again. Although we never sleep without first placing a sentinel, our horses are the best sentinels, always giving alarm on the approach of danger.

E. N. TURNEY.

ABOLITION IN THE DISTRICT.—The bill proposed by Senator Wright, of Indiana, for the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia provides for the payment to legal owners of the value of their slaves. The president, secretary of war, and the secretary of state are to constitute a board for the purpose of carrying out the provisions of the bill. The slaves freed by its provisions are to be educated and apprenticed to some trade until they are twenty years of age, when they are to be allowed to go wherever they choose. All persons connected with the government are to be allowed the privilege of bringing slaves in to the District for temporary use. Another section submits the question of emancipation to a vote of the citizens of the District.

The ship Ocean Monarch foundered at sea on the 9th inst. She sailed from New York for Liverpool on the 5th, with wheat, flour, &c.

BY TELEGRAPH.

REPORTED FOR THE DAILY GAZETTE.

BY WISCONSIN STATE TELEGRAPH LINE.
Office in Union Passenger Depot.

Last Night's Report.

Boston, March 29.

The number of Gloucester fishing vessels, lost off George's Banks in the gale of February 4th, was 15, and the number lost February 1st was 4. By the loss of the 19 vessels 132 men were drowned, leaving 70 widows and 147 children to be provided for. Contributions are solicited for them.

WASHINGTON, March 29.
A military department, to be called the "Middle Department," and to consist of the states of New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, and the eastern shores of Maryland and Virginia, and the counties of Cecil, Harford, Baltimore and Anne Arundel, has been created. Major General Dix, of the United States volunteers, is assigned to the command. Headquarters at Baltimore.

WINCHESTER, March 29.
Secretary Seward, with a party of friends, arrived here last night, at 9 o'clock, and was escorted from the depot to Gen. Shields' headquarters, by the 11th Pennsylvania regiment, the 60th Ohio and a troop of cavalry. This morning the party, including Gen. Shields, Gen. Strong and Gen. Clark, of Gen. Banks' staff, visited the battle ground. Mr. Seward and his friends leave at 11 o'clock to-day. All quiet.

WASHINGTON, March 29.
The Times correspondent, writing from Warrenton Junction, says: For two days past the rebels have been crowded steadily forward to the Rappahannock. Four of the New York 68th, Col. Pinckney, were captured night before last, while on picket duty. Scouts were exchanged constantly with the rebels during yesterday. Two brigades of the rebels being closely pursued retreated across the Rappahannock, towards Gordonsville, and blew up the railroad bridge. The rebels are now south of the Rappahannock river.

WASHINGTON, March 29.
Special to Commercial.—The commission appointed by the war department to adjust the claims of contractors have made many important reductions in the final settlement of some bids, and saved the treasury millions of dollars.

The committee on the bankrupt law held a long session last evening, and agreed to report Mr. Conkling's bill with some amendments.

Special Despatch to the Chicago Evening Journal.

St. Louis, March 29.
From the mail agent on the Pacific railroad intelligence has been received of a spirited skirmish which took place on Wednesday last at the town of Warrensburg, between Quantrell's guerrilla followers and a detachment of Colonel Phillips' Missouri regiment, under command of Major Foster.

On the day named Quantrell unexpectedly appeared in the town with 200 men, and made a furious attack on the Union troops, who were only sixty in number. The latter made a gallant defense, and having the protection of a thick plank fence around their position, they succeeded, after an obstinate conflict, in repulsing the guerrillas, and driving them beyond the limits of the town. In the action Major Foster, in command of the Union troops, was severely wounded. Captain Foster, his brother, were wounded. One private was killed; one mortally wounded, since dead, and nine non-commissioned officers and privates wounded. The rebels sustained a loss of nine men killed and 17 wounded, and 20 of them lost their horses, which fell into the hands of Foster's men. Quantrell returned to Warrensburg on the day following, and began a new attack about 11 o'clock, the result of which is not yet known.

As my informant came through Georgetown, Lieut. Colonel Crittenden, of Phillips' regiment, was preparing to go with a detachment of the regiment to Foster's assistance. Crittenden stated that scouting parties from the regiment had succeeded in discovering and capturing about two hundred kegs of powder belonging to rebels in Pettis county.

The following was sent from headquarters this evening:

From E. M. Stanton, Secretary of War, Washington: Official information has been received that Lieut. A. E. Christian, of the Missouri militia, on the 19th inst., captured 125 kegs of powder, buried on the farm of Mr. Sarah B. B. Brinker, near Warrensburg, and on the 22d inst. J. M. Jewitt, with twenty men, had a skirmish with rebels near the same place, killing four of them. Our loss was one killed and one badly wounded. H. W. HALLOCK, Major General.

There is nothing new from down the river.

To-Day's Report.

[Reported Exclusively for the Daily Gazette.]

MORNING DESPATCHES.

New York, March 31.

No news in special this morning. The Times has the following: Capt. Fox, assistant secretary of the navy, has returned to-day from a visit to Fort Monroe. He reports everything quiet there. The population has increased lately at the fort of persons drawn thither by a desire to witness the approaching duel between the Merrimac and Monitor. Capt. Fox entertains doubts whether the Merrimac will again venture a fight in Hampton Roads.

Instead of three miles pound on print paper, as proposed in the original tax bill, the house agreed on a three per cent ad valorem tax.

Fort Monroe, March 29.

On Friday evening the rebels threw a ball from one of the rifled guns at Sewall's Point, which came within about 400 yards of the shipping. The shot was fired from a long range, and the ball was mounted, and this morning was tested in order to test the carriage. Only ten shots were fired; the second shot was a splendid ricochet shot, the immense ball weighing 437 pounds, after making three plunges, and renewed the fight, finally sunk away off near Sewall's Point. If the Merrimac could stand ten of these "Lincoln pills," as they are called here, she is proof against all appliances of modern gunnery.

There were some signs of activity towards Norfolk this morning. A steamer tug came down to Sewall's Point, and the smoke from a large vessel could be seen off and above Cray Island. A propeller, apparently a gunboat, also came down the James river, within about three miles of Newport News, and after reconnoitering, apparently, returned up the river. The present high wind and low water, however, forbids all expectation of the approach of the Merrimac until the storm is over.

tion to Washington was successful. It consisted of about 1,000 men, with an escort of gunboats. Two companies of the Massachusetts 22d landed and took the place. The stars and stripes were nailed to a tree before the court house, and left there. The citizens received the invaders without any apparent excitement or apprehension, some few expressing Union sentiments, whilst the majority had nothing to say either way. After holding the place one day, and gaining all the information they could the expedition returned to Newbern.

WASHINGTON, March 30.
The quartermaster's department will pay for no arms or supplies purchased by any one not an officer of the department, duly authorized to make such purchase, in accordance with the regulations of the army. The above is by order of the secretary of war.

A passenger who arrived here from Winchester, says there is no danger that Gen. Shields' arm will be amputated, and that he is in the best possible spirits; also that the rebels under Jackson were, yesterday, still in flight beyond Strasburg.

From India we learn that Prince Kumrood, of the house of Mysore, grandson of Prince Gholam Mahomed, and third in descent from the famous Tippecoo Sultan, has been found guilty of an attempted fraud on the bank of Bengal, in trying to pass off a ten-rupee note which he had defaced as a note for 1,000 rupees, and has been sentenced to seven years' imprisonment, with labor, in Allipore jail.

AFTERNOON DESPATCHES.

MILWAUKEE, March 31.

Flour unchanged. No sales of moment.

Wheat at 77 1/2; buyers offering 77 1/2. Limited sales.

WINCHESTER, March 30.

The following wounded died yesterday and to-day, and were buried: Michael Martin 6th Ohio, Geo. Gardiner 14th Indiana, Jacob Wolf 6th Ohio, unknown 29th Ohio, Wm. Whitney 13th Indiana, and Isaac Jackson 27th Ohio. Died of fever, A. L. Brown 8th Ohio, and one unknown; also unknown, in his clothes were the initials "W. W.," and the initials "W. W."—his body had been delivered to friends. Previous to the foregoing our loss stood as follows: killed and died of wounds, 193; wounded, 441; missing, 24. Only a few of the reports of the detailed regiments have been yet received, owing to the distance and scattered position of the regiments. Three or four days will elapse before the full list of names will be received. The wounded are now contained in two hospitals, and are under the immediate charge of Dr. H. Bryant, medical director of the division of Gen. Shields. About 280 sick and wounded prisoners have been sent to Frederick.

Sixty wounded rebel soldiers have been taken from the hospital and placed in the houses of their friends, on their parole to report on their recovery to the nearest commanding officer. Our wounded are reported as generally doing well. They number here about 300.

The statement in the newspapers that Major Perkins, on the staff of Major General Banks, was instrumental in planning the battle is contradicted, although his presence and advice were of great service to Col. Kimball, who commands the field under Gen. Shields. Medical Director King, of the medical corps, and Surgeon Jackson of the 29th Pennsylvania, who were present as volunteers, rendered efficient aid in dressing the field of wounded. Gustave Arnheim, of the Zouaves d'Afrique, now assigned to Col. Baum, chief of Gen. Shields' artillery, and was severely wounded in the leg.

St. Louis, March 31.
Despatches received at headquarters say that on the night of the 26th, between 300 and 800 rebels attacked four companies of state militia, at Hannasville, Polk county, and after a sharp fight were defeated with a loss of fifteen killed and a large number wounded. The federals had several wounded but none killed.

Nothing important from the Tennessee river. It is not expected that active operations will commence until the arrival of Buell's army, unless our forces are attacked by Beauregard.

Information has been received at headquarters that a detachment of the 1st Iowa cavalry, under Capt. Thompson, overtook a guerrilla band under Col. Parker, on the night of the 28th, about twenty miles west of Warrensburg; fifteen rebels were killed and twenty-five taken prisoners. Among the latter is Col. Parker and Capt. Walton. Our loss was two killed and several wounded.

Fort Monroe, March 30.

The weather here is unpleasant, rainy. The King Philip arrived from Washington, this p. m., with Vice President Hamilton on board, the senate committee on naval affairs, and several other senators, representatives and invited guests. The party will return to-morrow. There is nothing new.

The Markets.

New York, March 31.
Rough receipts 10,340 barrels; market shade firmer; sales 8,000 barrels, 5,204, 25 super western; 5,304, 60 common to medium extra western. Wheat receipts 4,730 bushels; market rather more steady. Little doing.

[Special despatch to Chicago Tribune.]

WASHINGTON, March 28.

Mr. Wilson, of Mass., stated in debate, to-day, that one hundred and thirty-one (131) had been confirmed as brigadiers, out of a hundred and seventy-five (175) nominated. Mr. Fessenden said the fault was with congressmen recommending candidates. Mr. Grimes urged his resolution that no more ought to be appointed, except in recognition of services in the field.

Mr. Fessenden remarked, in the further course of debate, that we had more men in the field than were used. Many were left in the states; many were left here, making a fine appearance in "service," awaiting an opportunity to fight.

Mr. Wilson said that although it has been promised that recruiting should stop, yet it didn't. He believed we had one hundred and fifty thousand men that were needed. Mr. Collamer, in the course of some remarks, said the President did not now nominate brigadiers. He only sent in a name or so, with a sort of a recommendation to the senate.

Over a hundred contrabands from Harper's Ferry district, have passed through Baltimore under escort, on their way to some unknown point in the north. The contrabands here are in charge of Reuben Bacon, who won't allow negro catchers to visit his establishment on Capitol Hill. Only fifty are now there, so great is the demand from the President for their services. Many also are taken into the employ of the quartermaster at Alexandria, at monthly wages of from fifteen to twenty-five dollars.

Frederick P. Stanton is here. It is said that he intends again to contest Laus's seat in the senate.

The report of Gen. Wool's commission on contrabands, at Fortress Monroe, says the superintendent of contrabands, by name Smith, has been in the habit of stealing their rations and selling them to sutlers at half the government cost, and dividing the profit with the sutlers; also that the sutler in the same one located there by special authority of ex-Secretary Cameron.

The flag of the 14th Indiana was twenty-eight bullet holes through it in the Winchester battle. Two color bearers were killed.

Senator Wright introduced a bill, to-day, for the abolition of slavery in the district, being the one introduced by Mr. Lincoln when a member of congress.

The secretary of war, in a communication to the house, says that there exists a great necessity for remedying and reorganizing the medical department of the army. Mr. Granger of Michigan, from the committee on lake fortifications, reported a bill appropriating \$75,000 to Fort Brady, \$50,000 for Fort Mackinac, \$150,000 each for Fort Gratiot, Wayne, Niagara, Ontario, and for the defense of Buffalo, Lake Ontario and the St. Lawrence, and \$50,000 for the defense of Lake Erie.

Correspondence Cincinnati Commercial.

SPRINGFIELD, Mo., March 21.

Through great tribulation, and almost bottomless grief, I have made this point on my way to the army of Missouri. Our forces have fallen back to Keitsville, and have selected a strong defensive position. Price has been largely reinforced since the battle at Pea Ridge, and the best informed military men here think his force is fully 40,000. Two hundred men, from north of the Missouri river, passed within six miles of this place to reinforce Price, only three days before the battle of Pea Ridge.

Why is it that the Union forces are left to contend against a force at least three, if not four to one, is to me a mystery. A large train of ammunition left here last night for the column, urgent dispatches having been sent by Gen. Curtis for it. Three pieces of artillery, which had been partially disabled in the Pea Ridge fight, were ordered sent here to be repaired, were ordered back immediately, and were sent, although they had not been in Springfield an hour. These and other evidences all point to another and more desperate conflict as near at hand.

One of the pieces of artillery sent here for repair, had a ball from the gun of the enemy strike it directly in the muzzle. The ball penetrated some six inches. Our gun was a rifled one, and of a smaller calibre than the ball unconsciously thrust into it. This might be called a centre shot, and it equal to Davy Crockett's best.

One of our boys, who had the heart of the fight wounded in both feet by a cannon ball. Our forces having fallen back his Irish wit was brought into play. Seeing a big seagull coming by, he prescuted his musket, made the fellow surrender, shouldered him, and in this position he rode into our lines, when he delivered Mr. Butternut over as a prisoner.

Since the fight, our boys have most unlimited confidence in their power to whip any number of butternuts that Price & Co. may bring.

AN AMUSING SPECTACLE IN PARLIAMENT.

When the vote was taken in the British parliament on Gregory's motion calling for the papers between the two governments in relation to the blockade, which was negative without a division, there were present two remarkable American personages on the floor. The one was Thurlow Wood, looking as serene as if "all the back counties were heard from," and the election had gone right; and the other was Senator Mason, the rebel commissioner, looking as black as a thunder-cloud, from which all the electricity had been drawn.

There was a "high old time" in London when the news of Donelson reached that village. A STRONG CASE OF USURY.—The Tarrant (Mass.) Gazette, relates a remarkable strong case of usury, the parties to which have both resided in that city, though the usurer recently died worth \$50,000. It appears that about forty years ago a party of young people were wandering whither, by insects. One of the young men loaned a shilling cotton handkerchief to a rosy lass, to tie around her neck. She forgot to return it, and upon arriving home took it off and never thought of it again. Not so the man. He became a miser. He never forgot the cotton handkerchief, and shortly before his death called at her house, reminded her of the loan, and stated that with interest his claim had reached eighty-seven cents. The lady informed her husband and the debt was paid.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE AT MARENGO.—The large brick edifice at Marengo known as the Collegiate Institute, was burned to the ground on Wednesday last. The building was erected some six years ago, at a cost of about \$20,000. The property was owned by Rev. I. P. Labagh, who occupied it as a boarding school, and, being uninsured, the loss falls very heavily on him.—Woodstock Sentinel.

THE FIRST GOVERNMENT REMITTANCE FROM THE REBEL STATES.—It is worthy of note, in connection with the news from Florida, that the assistant treasurer received this morning his first remittance from the Gulf States since their secession. (Gen. Phelps, the post master at Fort Jefferson, Florida, had received \$77, this being due from the government from receipts in his department.—World.

ALL SORTS OF PARAGRAPHS.

On Tuesday last the treasury department passed upon and allowed a draft for the disbursement of the Quartermaster's department, amounting to thirty-five millions of dollars.

The post office department continues its preparations for restoring, at the earliest possible period, the mail service at points decisively gained by our troops.

CANNON CAPTURED.—Our army has, so far, captured over 400 cannon from the rebels—two-thirds of the number since Jan. 1st. We have lost less than 40 during the same period.

"Red Don."—At South Danvers there is said to be a dog "Fido" that can count paper money like a bank teller, and when he comes to an uncurrent bill he lays it on one side and barks at it.—Missouri Republican.

David H. Reins, the oldest printer in New York, died last Sunday morning at Morrisania, aged 80 years.

MOLDSHROUD NOT DEAD, PERHAPS.—The Cincinnati Enquirer says that relatives in that city, of the confederate General McIntosh, who was reported killed at Pea Ridge, have received direct information from Fort Smith that he was not killed, but severely wounded in the side.

Andrew Ewing and John Bell, of Tenn., made speeches in Huntsville, Alabama, on the 5th inst. The speeches are reported in the Memphis Avalanche. Both gentlemen came out strongly for resistance until every foeman should be driven from the soil of Tennessee.

PRESERVING MAPLE SYRUP.—It is said that maple molasses, well made and put in to caulk from the kettle, and hermetically sealed, as you would can and seal fruits, will keep as when first boiled from the sap.

under existing laws, to 44,993, and the volunteers indefinitely.

SOME SNOO.—A gentleman writes from Montpelier, Vt., under date of the 20th inst., that snow in that vicinity was, at the date of writing, six feet deep, and that during the winter ten feet and eight inches of snow had fallen, by actual measurement.

MARRIED.

In Johnston, on the 27th of March, by Rev. J. Watts, at the residence of the bride's father, R. Dickson, son, Esq., IRVING B. SPOONER and Miss RUSION J. DICKINSON, all of Johnston.

DIED.

In the town of Rock, March 29th, after a long and painful illness, AMERZO E., oldest son of J. W. and Charlotte V. Cutting, in the 10th year of his age.

Father and mother, children dear,
Now wipe away the falling tear,
Look heavenward and catch the strains
Of music from the celestial plains!
And from the pang of bitter grief
Your souls shall find a sweet relief
While listening to the joyous song
That floats from the angelic throng:
"Praise him, from the world below,
Seeking sweeter rest above,
Nought of sorrow shall thou know
In this realm of light and love!
Holy joys await thee here,
And the fount of knowledge clear—
Love's pure river flows for thee,
Fervid faith and full trust!"

When the tolls of life are o'er,
Loved ones from the earth shall come
To this bright immortal shore,
Seeking here the spirit's home,
Thou shalt greet them in God's time
In this fair and blissful clime.
Where, as on the angel roll,
Joy's shall overflow each soul!"
Now may the music of the skies
To soothe your aching hearts suffice:
And over, when the angels come,
Can be heard at their own home,
Know this!—OUR SONS COMFORT ALL THAT MOEVE!"

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Dissolution.—The firm of Hemming & Thomas has this day been dissolved by mutual consent. All debts and accounts due said firm will be paid by Evan Thomas, by whom the business will be conducted and who will also pay all outstanding debts against said firm.
HENRY HEMMING,
EVAN THOMAS.
March 29th, 1862.

MADAM R. COMPTON,
THE GREAT
Clairvoyant and Female Physician,
Wishes to inform the public of Janesville that she can be found at her room, in the
AMERICAN HOUSE,
for one week more, to give those persons who have not yet visited her a chance to know their Past, Present and Future. For this week only.
Remember, for this week only.
mrdaw1w

NEW STYLES! SPRING GOODS!

Echlin & Foote,
West Milwaukee Street,
HAVE now in store an elegant and complete stock of all the latest styles of
FINE FRENCH CLOTHS,
Plain and Fancy Cassimeres,
Vestings, Furnishing Goods, &c.,
which they will be
PLEASED TO SHOW
to their customers. With increased facilities they are
MAKING GENT'S CARMENTS
to order, in a
Superior Manner,
at very reasonable prices.
mrdaw2w

AT THE

EMOVAL.

Figure 1

pleasure in announcing to our many patrons
and the public generally, that we have removed our
HATS AND SHOES
to the new store in
Hickins & Dewey's Block,
Jeffrey & Bro's,
all greeting and blowing with those to whom
congenial, we will simply state that our
ware, and complete

embracing every style of
Women's & Children's Wear,
at the very lowest cash figures, and will be sold
Small Advance
at first cost.
I call for the very liberal patronage bestowed
in the past. I hope by strict attention to busi-

own Work and Repairing,
 done as usual, with
 PTNES AND DISPATCH.
 tire Satisfaction Unwarranted
 In every case.
 NUMBER THE "BIG BOOT,"
 POSITE McKEE & BROS.,
 Boston, Mass.

Street, ———— JENNINGSVILLE.
 ———— CYRUS MINER.
 ————
NEW GOODS!
 ————
HEELOOK'S
 ————
 RECEIVED, a Splendid Assortment of
CROCKERY.
 consisting of several patterns of
 its Iron Stone China,
 the New York patterns, and latest styles.
 Full stock of

Also, a fine assortment of
FRENCH CHINA WARE,
of Plain, to ascend to match from. A large
assortment of
LASSWARE,
and Cut, Plain and Fancy. Splendid lot of
Kerosene Lamps
- will be sold very low.

LAMPS, SIDE LAMPS, &c.; &c.
ROSENE LANTERNS,
[something new. Also,

AND FLUID LANTERNS
good clocks,
P. CHIMNEIES, SHADES, &c.
Fine assortment of
COOKING GLASSES,
PLATES, CASTORS AND CLOCKS, TABLE
KNIVES, DESERT KNIVES, RUBBER HAN-
DLES, NEW PATTERNS OF FORKS AND
SPOONS, RUBBER SPOONS, &c.
Goods were bought very low of Importers and
wholesalers only, and will

Be sold Cheap.
 and see if these things are not so, at
WHEELOCK'S.
 7th, 1861. JANEVILLE, WIS.
 oc5dawtf

at Bargains in Millinery.
 O'DEA is now selling her largest stock of new
 fashionable winter Hute, in Velvet, Fatin,
 and a great variety. In fact, no reasonable
 be refused, as sales must be made or
ONNETS GIVEN AWAY!
 room for her winter goods, and this will be

son, for the spring goods, and I have had
to hand some assortment of millinery and
made of New York.
and Bonnets of her customers will be retitled
like new, *without any charge.*
made or cut to order, and the newest models
for a mere nothing. Please call and see, I
purchasing elsewhere.
sons in Young America Block, over Hareh's
Store, Main street. dec20dt.

SPECIAL NOTICE.
THOMPSON has returned to Jameville and fitted

rooms, in good style, over Cattle Drug Store,
the Hyatt House, where he intends to
MAKE PICTURES
dozens of Jamezville and vicinity in all styles, as
the best can be made, and a little cheaper than
most.
Call and examine specimens and list of prices,
visit yourself before purchasing pictures.
Jamez, May 23d, 1901. my22law1f

China Goods, Bohemian, Colored, Cut and
 etched Glass, Fancy Japanese Services, Sump-
 ter Knives, Tea and Coffee Sets, Rubber and
 Enamelled Knives, Carvers, &c., Silver Plated
 Forks, Knives Silver Plated, Tobacco Boxes,
 Cases, Castors, &c. They are all new and very
 cheap.

Delivered this day by Express

at

MC KEY & BRO.'S

101 N. 3rd St. St. Louis, Mo.

pieces of the new richly designed, colored pieces of material. Beach Tops, of these splendid Plain Empire. Clothes, so well as wash-trunks, Head-and Nudie and Chemise Slacks, slacks.

of the very latest Parisian Styles. Also, a lot of Zephyr Waistcoats. And in the last two days we have received the largest order of Domestic and Foreign

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 THE CREATOR & THE CREATURE,
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and Popular Books.
In Life, by Timothy Titcomb; Silver Cord,
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